THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,454, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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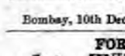
THE fine Frigate-built ship FLYING VENUS, A 1, for 18 years, 1,393 Tons Register, W. F. WITHYCOMBE, Commander well known in the trade. This Ship has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of January. For Passage apply to Captain WITHYCOMBE, or

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December.

For light Freight and Passage, apply to Captain BROAD or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1,160 Tons Register, a favorite Ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, and having the greater portion of her Cargo on board, will positively sail before the 31st December.

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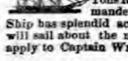
COUPLAND & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th December 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

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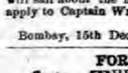
N. B.—Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be received on board after the mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers will touch at the intermediate ports of Veraval, Mangarole, and Porebunder.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant. Moderate Freight will be charged.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

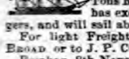
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. W WALLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8 A.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

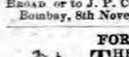
FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 15th Dec., 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

Wanted.

ALBERT MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Active Agents Wanted at Belgaum, Bhooj, Cambay, Ajmeer, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Etchlepoor, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde) Indore, Jaulna, Jubbulpore, Julliunder, Mhow, Nagpore, Saugor, Surat, Jhansi and Jhoudpoor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, November 26th 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, so as of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for BANKS and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

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For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

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"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

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Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of *L. & P. forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

* * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; MESSRS. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; MESSRS. BARCLAY and SONS, London: &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Notices.

NOTICE.—THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on the 25th instant, and from the 29th to the 1st January, both days inclusive, on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day High tide.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Corpatrick*, Captain ELMSLIE, from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain ELMSLIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 10th December 1862.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Her Majesty*, Captain SEYMOUR, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain SEYMOUR will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 10th December 1862.

TENDERS for the Construction of a Timber Slope on Elphinstone Bunder, and for the erection of certain Sheds on Carnac Bunder, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th instant. Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Company's Engineer on the Elphinstone Bunder.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 6th December 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Foreign ships calling at Goa to load Cotton will have to pay the same port dues as Portuguese Vessels in Portuguese ports. Cotton coming from British Territories, through Goa to be exported is liable to no Customs duties either for importation or exportation. A memorandum of the port dues at Goa will be published shortly.

By order of the Portuguese Government of India,
JOHN BARRETTO, Agent.
Bombay, 26, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of (5,000) Five Thousand Tons of Coke suitable for Locomotive purposes, to be delivered at the Company's Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than (500) Five Hundred Tons per month, commencing from the 1st June 1863.

Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office, on and after the 23rd October instant.

Tenders, sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke" must be lodged at this office, by 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the 7th January 1863.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Supreme Court File—Equity Side

AMEENA BEBEE and KHUDIZA BEBEE .....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
FUTTEH BEBEE and others.....*Defendants.*
and
FUTTEH BEBEE, widow, Executrix, &c. .....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
AMEENA BEBEE and others .....*Defendants.*

Pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these causes and dated the fifth day of June last, Notice is hereby given that any creditors or persons (except Subbagchund Megraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga Nurroum Nuthoo and Jeetajee Soortanjee) having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Hoosein Roghay, deceased, and Mohomed Ameen bin Mohomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 15th day of December next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this Fifth day of November 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named cause.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted to single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

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Ladies'	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.	
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Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.		
Do.	Patent Leather Strap Shoes.	
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.		

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RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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MANIFOLD WRITERS.

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITERS for copying letters, invoices, despatches in duplicate or triplicate. Manufactured of three sizes. FOLIO for writing letters on foolscap sized paper, morocco lock up case, containing copying books, carbonic paper books, metal guard, and 2 styles agate and steel	Rs.	35 0
LETTER SIZE, in all other respects the same	,,	24 0
NOTE SIZE, ditto one style	,,	12 0

ELEGANT ALBUMS FOR DRAWING ROOMS.

DARK MOROCCO, one side elegantly blind and gold tooled, *fleur de lis* pattern	Rs.	32 0
MAUVE MOROCCO, ultramarine lines, gilt floral pattern	,,	32 0
SAGE MOROCCO, one side black and gold tooled, *fluer de lis* pattern	,,	32 0
BUFF MOROCCO, one side, gilt tooled, floral pattern	,,	32 0
SAGE MOROCCO, neatly tooled, gold and ultramarine	,,	28 0

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF DRAWING MATERIALS AND STATIONERY.

COLOURS.

Moist Colours in boxes fitted with brushes, single Colours, Newman's Dry Colours in fitted boxes complete with every requisite, glasses, palettes, &c. &c.; Newman's Desk Colour boxes completely fitted, Miller's Silica Colour boxes completely fitted, Harding's Tints, Colours in Powder, Liquid Colours; Athenian, Creta Leevis Crayons in boxes of various sizes and in single pencils: Sketching Charcoal, White and Black Chalk.

CARD BOARDS AND PAPERS.

London and Bristol Boards, 3 and 6 sheet; Drawing Papers in the usual variety. Coloured and White Cartoon Paper. Prepared Millboards of various sizes. Prepared Canvas 36 inches—Tracing Cloth in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide.

BRUSHES AND PENCILS.

Sables, Siberian Hair, Camel's Hair, Flat Varnish Brushes and Hogtools for oils, Wolff's, Rowney's, and other maker's Pencils, and Indian Rubber in cedar.

STATIONERY.

An entirely new stock of Thick and Thin Papers, Envelopes, &c. just imported in great variety, consisting of the various sizes, colours, and designs in both thick and thin Note Papers, with envelopes adapted to all descriptions.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

GENERAL LITERATURE.—RECENT ADDITIONS.

Arctic Expeditions; tinted plates	Rs.	8 0
Amber Witch, cloth	,,	3 12
Author's printing and publishing assistant	,,	1 12
Badger's (Rev. G. P.) visit to Suez Canal, 8vo., sewed	,,	1 12
Botany Bay, by John Lang, 12mo., cloth	,,	1 8
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, parts each	,,	0 12
British Settlements in India; a History, 12mo., cloth	,,	2 8
Brother-Help; dedicated to George Peabody, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	5 12
Brown's (Dr. J.) Horæ Subsecivæ, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	5 0
Burder's (Rev. Dr.) Oriental Customs, 12mo., cloth	,,	3 4
Burrow's (M.) Pass and Class: a guide book to University Examinations, 12mo., cloth	,,	2 12
Burton's (J. H.) the Book Hunter, 12mo., cloth.	,,	5 12
Campbell's (T.) Essay on Poetry and Poets, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	3 12
Callery and Yvan (M. M.) The Insurrection in China, crown 8vo., cloth, reduced to	,,	3 0
Calcott's (W. H.) Handel Album, 4to., cloth	,,	6 0
Cassell's Manual Letter Writing, &c.	,,	0 12
Calderon's Life's a dream, translated by Rev. P. Trench, 12mo., cloth	,,	3 4
Chambers's Information for the people, new edition, 2 vols	,,	10 0
Clark's (Mrs.) The Habit and the Horse; a guide to equitation for Ladies 4to., cloth	,,	7 8
Census (the) for 1861, by Mann	,,	1 0
Clark's Cheap Library; Theatrical Biography; Search for a Gold Mine; and Insurgent Chief, each	,,	1 0
Cole's (A. W.) World in Light and Shade, 12mo., cloth	,,	2 8
Companion to the Writing Desk, 18mo., gilt	,,	1 0
Crystal Palace at Sydenham	,,	1 0
Don Quixote, illustrated, crown 8vo, cloth	,,	4 8
Drawing Room Portrait Gallery, volumes each	,,	14 0
Early English Writers, 12mo., cloth	,,	2 4
Elegant Arts for Ladies, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	2 4
Emerson's (R. W.) Essays, 8vo., sewed	,,	1 8
Essays by a Barrister, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	6 12
Etiquette for Ladies	,,	0 12
——— Gentlemen	,,	0 12
——— of Courtship	,,	0 12
Evenings at Haddon Hall: illustrated by G. Cattermole, Crown 8vo., cloth gilt	,,	3 4
Fave's (Colonel) Louis Napoleon's System of Artillery, 8vo., sewed	,,	2 0
Family Economist, 2 vols. in cloth	,,	2 0
——— Friend, volumes for 1862, each	,,	2 12
Freytag (Gerr) Pictures of German Life, 2 vols. 8vo., cloth	,,	14 0
Gallery of British Artists; wood cuts by celebrated engravers	,,	6 0
Gatty's (Mrs.) Melchior's dream 12mo., cloth	,,	2 12
——— Human Face, 12mo., cloth	,,	2 12
Galton's (F.) Art of Travel, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	4 12
Goldsmith's (O.) Traveller, illustrated, 4to., cloth	,,	10 0
Gretton's (Mrs.) Englishwoman in Italy, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	3 4
Grant's (J.) Castle of Edinburgh, 12mo., cloth	,,	1 12
Hand Book of Coins, by R. Tyas, 18mo., cloth	,,	1 0
Hardships made easy, 12mo., limp	,,	1 4
Heathen Mythology, 8vo., cloth gilt	,,	4 0
Hislop's (A.) Proverbs of Scotland, 12mo., cloth.	,,	4 0
Hood's (T.) works: re-issue volumes each	,,	4 0
Home and Colonial Library: Murray complete in 44 vols.	,,	75 0
Hopkins's (M.) Hand Book of Average, 8vo., cloth	,,	10 0
Hand Book of the Crystal Palace and Park 3 vols.	,,	4 0
Hunts' (Leigh) Correspondence 2 vols.	,,	14 0
,, Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla, 8vo.	,,	4 12
Illustrated Book of Needlework; edited by the Countess of Wilton, crown 8vo., cloth	,,	4 12
Irving's (W) works, volumes each	,,	1 8
Irvine's (J) Tales of a Tattler, 12mo., cloth	,,	2 4
Jeanne d'Albert Queen of Navarree, by M. Freer, crown 8vo.	,,	3 12
Joe Miller's Jest Book square	,,	1 0
John Hampton's Home, 8vo., sewed	,,	1 0
Kennedy's (Capt) Waifs and Strays from a Chess Board, 12mo., cloth	,,	2 8
Kohl's (Profr.) Discovery of America, 2 vols. cloth	,,	14 0
Kip's (Rev. W.) Christmas Holidays at Rome 12mo., cloth	,,	2 8
John Hampton's Home, 8vo., sewed	,,	1 0
Lectures to Young Men at Exeter Hall, square cloth	,,	2 8
Let Well Alone, 18mo., cloth	,,	1 0
Longfellow's (H. W.) Prose Works, 12mo., cloth	,,	3 4
Lynton's (E.) Witch Stories, 8vo., cloth	,,	3 0
Lucas's (S.) Secularia, 8vo., cloth	,,	8 0
Lover's (Samuel) Metrical Tales, square cloth	,,	3 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, &c. for Sale.

CHURCH SERVICES.—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of CHURCH SERVICES, of all sizes and descriptions of binding—some of them very handsome, and well adapted for presents. Prices vary from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 20.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.—The undersigned have just received from Calcutta, for sale on commission, a few copies of "A TREATISE ON PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY, exemplified in two sets of books, designed for the use of Schools and private Students; to which is added a VOCABULARY OF MERCANTILE TERMS. By CHARLES D'CRUZ, of the Bengal Academy."—Price to purchasers in Bombay, Rs. 2½. To those at Outstations, Rs. 2½. *Cash.*

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & W

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 15th December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d to 2s. 0¾d
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d to 2s. 0¾d
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	215 to 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	6 Discd.
Commercial Bank	500	5 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	16 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Dispensatore Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,500 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	150.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
BUILDING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittidas Spinning & Weaving Co	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Original Spinning & Weaving Co	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Ditto.
Bombay S. N. Co	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Ironside Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
Loan 1835-36	95
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Ounces	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 17s.	6d.
" (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
Hull		
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

PRICES CURRENT (11th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
Old Surat	"	380 to 385
Old Dholleras, and Bhowngger	"	370 to 385
Old Oomrawutee	"	345 to 350
Old Gimpto	"	350 to 355
Old Dharwar Bengal	"	325 to 330
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	340 to 345
Old Veraval	"	330 to 335
Khandesh	"	325 to 330
Old Comptah	"	335 to 340
Old Acoote	"	350 to 355
Old Mangalore	"	335 to 340
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	cz Rs.	6-2 to 6-3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	30 to 33 nominal.
Niger	"	32 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, December 6.)

COCOANUT OIL.—We have no change of any importance to notice in our Oil market. The deliveries in the Bazaar, have during the last few days fallen off very considerably, but prices remain about the same, Rs. 87½ for prompt. The export to date to England amounts to 1693 tuns.

COIR YARN.—There has been no alteration in prices, and there is now little demand for Fibre.

COFFEE.—We have heard of no further transactions in *Cochin*. Up the Coast the new crop has not yet begun to arrive, and the Arabs are buying small lots of old crop equal to Rs. 34 to 34½ per cwt. ungarbled, not a single contract is as yet reported, so that any quotation would be quite nominal, all seem inclined to hold, until the Coffee comes in. Some Plantation, we understand, has changed hands, at a slight advance upon previous quotation.

FREIGHTS.—Previous rates are maintained 90/ for Oil, and 80/ for Measurement.

COTTON.—On the 29th ultimo, the Tinnevelly Cotton Market remained unchanged, a few small contracts had been made at Rs. 235 per candy for short delivery, and there were still buyers at that rate, to fill up loading ships.

The vessels loading, were the "*Duke*" for Liverpool, the "*Ralston*" and "*Tyburnia*" for London, these together would remove 10,000 Bales.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations today :—

On Bombay, sight ..... Rs. 1 4 0 per cent.
3 days' sight ... " 1 6 0 "
16 days' sight ... " 1 10 0 "
Madras, sight ... " 1 0 0 "
3 days' sight ... " 1 0 0 "
30 days' sight ... " 1 12 0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight ... " 2 0 0 "
16 days' sight ... " 2 6 0 "

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,0 0, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 3 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 9th *Dec.* 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THIS Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Endorsements should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 9th 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 10th December 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 2s. "
Sight ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 9th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London at Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable as "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collections of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 13	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat 12 Dec.
	Countess of Elgin	Stretton	Calcutta 13 Nov.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 12 Dec.
14	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 13 Dec.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 13 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 13	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Persian Gulf.
	Ino	Beattie	Liverpool.
	Heliodora	Hanson	Cochin.
	Coringa (s)	Calder	Malabar Coast.
14	Benares (s)	Wright	China, &c.
	Anna Henderson	Eiffie	Moulmain.
	Crusador	Green	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Lieut. G. E. Harris ; Mr. W. Webb and 131 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Miss Greig and 119 natives.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—4 first class and 63 native.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat —25 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Persian Gulf.—Lieut. Striffe ; Mr. and Mrs. Greener ; Mr. Bishop and 12 Government Lascars.

Per C. and B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. H. Brandt ; Miss Campbell ; Captain Franklin ; Lieut. Tendall ; Mr. Miahle ; Mr. Touch ; Mr. Hudleston ; Mr. Thucker ; Dr. Wiehe Captain Ketchen ; Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon ; Mr. McWaith ; Mr. J. B. Heyne ; Mr. Black ; Major Moyle and 15 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—54 bales Cotton Rags, 189 cwt., Rajee Hurpall ; 33 cases Black Aloes, 108 cwt., Ebram Ahmed and Co., 1 case Rosewater, 2 dozen bottles, Pestonjee Cowasjee.

Herefordshire.—241 packages Cloves, 2864 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

City of Carlisle.—241 cases Gum Olibanum, 5284 cwt., Ralli Brothers ; 50 cases Gum Arabic, 1414 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Greyfriars.—30 cases Camphor, 28 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

Star of India.—634 pieces E. Teeth, 02 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., Vasunjee Dewchund.

Windsor Castle.—60 bags Linseed, 105 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 84 cases Gum Arabic, 227½ cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Flying Venus.—1,282 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co. ; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Assaria and Co.

Caledonia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 375 bales Cotton, 1,312½ cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy.

James Livesey.—67 bales Cotton, 234½ cwt., Hasur Prasnjee.

Admiral Lyons.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Padomsy Virjee and Co.

Peiros.—111 bales Cotton, 388½ cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Assaria and Co.

Knight Errant.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

G. A. Holt.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Assar Prasnjee.

Helen Douglas.—90 bags Jingilly Seed, 135 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Sea Horse.—535 bundles Linseed, 267½ cwt. Soorjee Bhanjee

For Honglong.

Steamer *Benares.*—8 bales Cotton, 240 lbs. each, Roogunath Jugunath ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 80 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	Bombay
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 6 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone (sloop), De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1459	Feroze, 3 (paddle), Scence	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
137	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
215	Pluto, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus,
950	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*795	Victoria, 4 (sloop)	Kurrachee.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[i.e. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

815	City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1192	Copstrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1133	Admiral Lyons—John Vanner & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 28)
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
637	Caledonia, McMillan—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scott & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
917	Flora, Sir Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2,)
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Johangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1189	Helen Denham, McDougal—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
679	Jalawar, Crowther—Scuplaud & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10.)
1312	Knight Errant, —Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22.)
611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
710	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 3)
2186	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 13)
700	Lord Brougham, Harting—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c.l. Dec. 10)
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20.)
993	Shirley, McAuley—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 28.)
1102	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410	Victoria, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR CALCUTTA.

827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
800	Pearl, McFarlane.	(c. l. Dec. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR MADRAS.

192	Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10.)

FOR RANGOON.

2023	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.	

FOR COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

138	Shapoorji Hesrji, Baird—C. Eduljee.	(c. l. Dec. 12)

FOR KURRACHEE.

Governor Higginson (s)—C. A. S. N. Co.'s (c. l. Dec. 9)

NOT FIXED.

630	Agincourt, Pashley—Wallace and Co.	
612	Alexandre Baring, Balisamlee—Haj. Md. Sedick.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
307	Artemisa, Nacoda—Ceasun Natha.	
459	Atiet Rahiman, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo.	
	Bands of Lanarcon (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.	
731	Brandon, Silly.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
641	China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	
766	Corcumadel, Smith—W. and A. Graham and Co.	
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Gray & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—J. J. and Co.	
179	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co.	(for sale)
624	Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.	
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.	
591	General Havelock, Stewart—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
760	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
477	Good Success, MacGragor—R. J. J. and Co.	
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
733	Hamoody, Nacoda—Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
1063	Indore (s)—C. M. S. N. & Co.	
1060	Iskenderabaw, Page.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
959	Jaddal Mamoon, Nacoda—Adamaly Soolanally.	
102	La Japan (s), M. Leportire.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1104	Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.	
109	Nasrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.	
1082	Palinuras—W. Nicol & Co.	
204	Pary, Nacoda—Aboolraker Mapla.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
1272	Protector, Clarke—Captain.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
810	Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
894	Robert Bitson. Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
562	Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.	
1455	Singapore, J. Hackett—Lawrence & Co.	
620	Shakespear, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
411	Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.	
1320	Uncas, Bong—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

967	Benares, G. P. Wright.	
1600	Emeu, D. Rennoldson.	
1200	Ganges, C. Willis—Lawrence & Co.	
1609	Pottinger, H. K. Toll.	(Laid up)
965	Salsette (s), Dundas.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738	Akber, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.	
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
393	Helen Marrow, Minter—Fleming & Co.	
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.	
461	Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.	

FOR COCHIN.

525	P. I. G. Bucharo, Gradiering—Fleming & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

788	Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Dec. 2, announced the arrival of the Steamer *Thunder*, Fowler, from Hongkong 16th Nov., Singapore 25th Nov., and Penang 27th Nov., Schooner *Orissia*.

The telegraph of December 8, announced the arrival of the Barque *Nussery*, Abdool Kader Ally, from Mauritius 9th October, Ship *Gorilla*, W. S. Miliard, from Maulmein 10th November, *Augusta*, *Anne Royden*, *Morning Star*, *City of Paris*, *Lady*, and *Victoria Regina*, (particulars not received.)

The telegraph of December 4, announced the arrival of the Steamer *Arrcan*, Eales, from Vizagapatam 1st December, Poonee 3rd December, ships *Gilbert*, *Thompson*, and *Vernon*, (particulars not received.)

The telegraph of December 5, announced the arrival of the Ship *Copenhagen* Howran, (with troops on board) from London 28th July, Ship *West Derby*, and Barque *Phenomene*.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Harris, Lieut. G. E., Commissariat, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Davies, Captain, attached 19th Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lynch, Captain, 19th Regt. M. N. I., on leave, from Secundarabad.
Holt, Lieut., 4th K. O. Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 13.

Grant, Lieut. M., 33rd Foot, on duty, to Dapooree.
Moyle, Major H. R. C., 2nd Greandiers N. I., to join, to Belgaum.
Davies, Captain A. P., attached 19th Regt., to join, to Mehidpore.
Jacob, Captain, 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Plomer, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Asseerghur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 13th December 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

President.—Captain Woodhouse, Staff Corps.

Members.—One Subaltern 33rd Regt., and Quarter Master 18th Regt. N. I.

3. Assistant Surgeon Clarke, 33rd Regt., has obtained leave of absence from 13th to 22nd instant, to remain in Poona on private affairs.

Bombay, Sunday, 14th December 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 12th Dec. 1862.

Lieut. E. Morgan, 1st Class Barrack Master at Mhow, is permitted to resign his appointment

Sub-Conductor G. R. Tuff, 2nd Class Barrack Master, is appointed a first Class Barrack Master, on the Establishment and posted to Mhow, vice Morgan.

Serjeant H Knopman, Barrack Sergeant at Ahmedabad, is appointed 2nd Class Barrack Master, on the Establishment and posted to Neemuch, vice Tuffe.

Corporal R. McAuliffe, of H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, is appointed Barrack Serjeant at Ahmedabad, vice Knopman.

Conductor E. Sweeting, of the Ordnance Department, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 5th December 1862.

No. 451, Gunner Thomas Ong, of the Unattached List, employed in the Ordnance Department, is remanded to the 18th Regiment of Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows :—

Hindoostanee.—(Staff Test.)

Captain J. M. Heath, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
Lieut. J. S. Iredell, 20th Regt. N. I.
Barrack Serje

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

THE English is termed a classical language, because it has given birth to a literature unsurpassed in purity of style and force of diction by the best Attic or Roman models. But when educationalists argue, as some have done, that because the study of the ancient classical languages has welded the European intellect into a machine of power to rule the world and mould its destinies, therefore the study of the equally classical English will exercise a similarly beneficial influence on the Hindoo mind, we at once answer, *non sequitur*, the condition on which this result is dependent not being included in that definition of a classical language. It is not by the reading of the Greek and Roman classics that the European intellect attains its vigor and precision, but by the laborious process of grammatical and syntactical drill which that intellect undergoes in acquiring the capability of understanding and appreciating those works. The peculiarity in the ancient classical languages which has afforded occasion for this gymnasial process, is their inflectional character, which facilitated the systematizing of the sixty or eighty relations which words bear to each other in sentences, and made it easy to define a large proportion of them with axiomatic precision and conciseness. In learning these languages the pupils note that *each particular relation is referable to a certain class, and that the definition of this class comprehends that relation.* This may seem to the unreflecting a very simple and trivial act of mind; but it is the whole process of *reasoning* as defined by the ablest logician of the day; and it is performed in connection with every relation of each word in a sentence, in the school exercise called *parsing*. Pressing one's fingers on the keys of a musical instrument to produce in succession different notes, and making the simple movements of the hand and arm required in fencing, are very trivial operations; but it is merely by the manifold repetition of these that the fingers of the practised musician and the hand of the cunning fencer acquire that dexterity which to the uninitiated seems almost miraculous. In like manner it is only by constant repetition of their respective proper acts, that the various mental faculties can attain to efficiency and accuracy in the performance of them. Some musicians and some thinkers too, of more than ordinary calibre, succeed in cultivating and developing their peculiar talents, without the help either of an instructor or of the ordinary means and appliances. The power of a dominant propensity, or the irrepressible impulse of genius impels them to find or devise means of exercising, and thereby, although they design it not, of training their faculties. Any one who traces the progress of Hugh Miller's mind when he began to try to read the ancient books of the rocks without a teacher, may note how he gradually, by self initiated processes of generalization and abstraction, got into the way of analysing the complications of facts, and solving the abstruse problems of the pre-adamic world. But all men are not geniuses. Soldiers of the common mould require long training by the drill sergeant before they can even handle their muskets with facile dexterity; and persons with merely ordinary capacity for music must be drilled at scales and lessons for many a weary day before they become clever at the fingering. So is it with the common mind. It requires a master patiently and systematically to put it through a long training process, in order that first its perceptive faculties may be cultivated and sharpened, and then its reasoning powers drilled to such a degree of working efficiency as their inherent capability will admit of. Hitherto no process has been found so effectual for accomplishing the latter part of this process, the cultivation of the higher intellectual faculties, as the teaching of Latin and Greek in the way in which that is done in the principal classical schools of Britain. In the works of our best writers, modern English is shewn to be capable of expressing as great a variety of modifications of the verbal idea, and of the relations of objects as either the Greek or Latin; and we do not affirm that it is impossible to systematize these, and to define their classes as has been done in the case of these ancient languages; but we say that this has not yet been done, and that no method has yet been devised of teaching English or any other uninflected language so as to subject the *reasoning* faculties of the learner to that process of regular *drill* which is undergone in the learning of Greek and Latin. The relations of the words in a sentence of English may be all explained by the teacher and may all be understood by the learner. But *explanations*, whether dogmatically given by the teacher or extracted catechetically from the pupil, are merely *information*, which has no such training effect on the reasoning faculties, as the parsing of latin sentences.

The intellectual discipline of which we have been treating should in India as it is in England be undergone by pupils previous to their entering on a college course, the great object of which is the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of taste. Thus prepared they are able on entering upon that course to learn and understand whatever they may turn their attention to. Their minds are efficient instruments able to work with effect in all departments of human knowledge; and all that they learn is to them *learning* in the proper sense of the term.

There are three languages readily available for this intellectual discipline, that the Latin, Greek and Sanscrit. For the same reason that Latin is the best for English children, because of its etymological uses in connection with their own vernacular, we consider Sanscrit to be the best for Hindoo pupils, because it is to a very considerable extent the foundation of most of their languages, both etymologically and grammatically.

We maintain then these two propositions with regard to the educational processes requisite to prepare native pupils for the University: 1st. No boy should be admitted into a High School until he is able to read and spell his own vernacular correctly, and to write it with as much *idiomatic accuracy and propriety* as are at present required for University Matriculation examinations. 2dly. In the High School he should learn English as at present, that being the language on which he is to be dependent for all the scientific knowledge and most of the literary culture to be obtained in his College course. And, besides English, Sanscrit should be compulsory on all Hindoos of whose vernacular it is a basis, as a requisite for matriculation. Hebrew, ancient Arabic, and Persian might be prescribed for those of whose languages they are the respective bases; or, they might be allowed to choose between these and Latin or Greek. English schoolboys before the age of sixteen learn both Latin and Greek, and two or three modern languages besides. Natives are not inferior to them in lingual capability, and it would be no difficult matter for them, *under skilful tuition*, to attain to a like proficiency in one ancient and one modern language.

With regard to the *College course*, although the Sanscrit poetry is grand, and the further prosecution of the study of Sanscrit literature absolutely necessary to qualify educated natives to do for their vernaculars what Englishmen trained in Latin and Greek have done for theirs; yet, because of the peculiar character of the Sanscrit poetry and its limited range of thought, Hindoo students must be dependent chiefly on the English classics for the cultivation of a high literary taste. Therefore a comprehension and appreciation of the literature of both languages should be required for University degrees and honors.

We are sceptical about the *Bakhar*. But if there be anything, however small, really deserving of the name of literature in the Marathi, or any of the Indian vernaculars, the University should adopt some befitting mode of fostering it, as the germ of that native literature which it should be one of its grand objects to produce men competent to create. As for translations, although they are necessary for the diffusion of knowledge among the general community it would be utterly derogatory to the University to recognize them as literature.

THE Students of the Literary and Scientific Society, engaged in the promotion of Female Education, have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the exhibition of a portion of their schools, on Saturday evening, at the house of Munguldass Nathubhai, Esq. And Dr. Reid, whom we were glad to see present on the occasion, must have felt himself richly rewarded for his abundant labors in this cause from the beginning of the important movement to the present time. It was interesting to see so many Hindoo girls assembled, who by their bright intelligent looks shewed that they really appreciated the instruction they were receiving. The house and grounds were brilliantly lighted up, and all the arrangements did great credit to the spirit and taste of the worthy host. The large hall of the house and adjoining apartments were completely filled by the children and the guests of the evening. The children read very well, and answered questions very readily. They also sang some Gujarati and Marathi songs with a good deal of taste and feeling. After which Lady Frere distributed the prizes, shewing in her manner of doing it great interest in and kindness to the children. We have witnessed this ceremony frequently, but have never remarked such real interest evinced since Sir Erskine Perry distributed the prizes in 1851. The Governor's speech was excellent, expressing the hearty sympathy felt by Government in the labors of the Students' Society; and urging the promoters of Female Education to go onward. They ought not to be satisfied, he urged, unless they saw progress year by year in this work. They must not be satisfied to stand still. He especially noticed what had been said in the report previously read, that the Society would never be satisfied till their young ladies received a thorough English education. Sir Bartle Frere said that he rejoiced to hear this, as it gave a valuable pledge for the future. He would remind them, however, that the carrying out of this resolution would involve a great deal of labour and self-sacrifice. He need not tell those who had travelled in Europe that the distinguishing feature of civilized nations is the immense sacrifice which the people make for the education of their sons, and especially of their daughters. If his native friends would emulate the European standard of education for their daughters, they must adopt the European standard of self-sacrifice. He had no doubt, judging from what had already been done, that they were prepared to do this. They had already overcome the difficulties at the commencement of their undertaking, the apathy and opposition of those most interested, and he felt sure they would not rest now till they had obtained the desire of their hearts in this matter.

Sir Bartle Frere, at the close of the proceedings, gave a short address in Marathi to the children, which was listened to with great attention, surprise and delight; the children standing up in token of their respect.

The children present were the children of our native merchant princes: men who would not have thought of sending their daughters to school twenty years ago. We believe the change of feeling is greatly owing to the prudent way in which the "Students' Society" has carried on this work. We do not see, however, why the Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, Munguldass Nathubhai, Dr. Bhaw Dajee, and others should have to support schools for the education of the daughters of native merchant princes. Let the latter now exert themselves and make the sacrifices so warmly urged upon them by His Excellency the Governor, and let such charitable men, as are the leaders of this movement, be left free to devote their money to the education of those whose parents have not themselves the means of educating their daughters. In addressing himself to those of the native community who stood aloof from this important movement, most prudently and satisfactorily did His Excellency the Governor answer the objection *cui bono*; most wisely did he explain the uses of female education. We may add a word on this point. Women are the *first teachers*. This fact cannot be avoided. There is no substitution possible. If an infant is taken from its mother, it must still be committed to a woman. For the first five years of its life, at least, and generally much longer, its sole teacher is a woman; but, in nine cases out of ten, so as to constitute a permanent law of the social condition, the mothers guide and influence their sons, as well as daughters, through the whole period of youth. They impress their passions, their prejudices, their views and coloring of life and society on their children with a strength and durability which all subsequent education and experience can scarcely efface. The tree inclines as the twig is bent. Her influence and her teaching is like the silent dew of heaven: it falls on the soft soil of the soul, and every young and tender plant spirings up to meet it. Indeed, both by the sympathies of nature and the principle of imitation the mother is the model teacher of the child. The question for the people of India to settle is, shall the mothers of the land be qualified for this all-important work or not? Shall they be a blessing or a curse to their country? This is a question for the people themselves to answer. If it was for the British Government to answer it, it was emphatically answered on Saturday by the Governor of Bombay: if for the mothers of England, it was forcibly answered by one of them, and she the highest lady in the Presidency, on the same occasion, when Lady Frere by her presence, the sympathy expressed in every look, and the encouragement afforded by the part she so cordially performed in the business of the meeting, bore her testimony to the great importance of the right education of those who are to be the *first teachers*—the mothers of India.

THE letter published below relates to the project before alluded to by us of attracting the Salt Traffic to the Railway. The subject as stated by Mr. Cooper is an important one, but its importance is hardly as yet, we fear, sufficiently recognised.

No. 9102 OF 1862.

BOMBAY, *6th October* 1862.

W. R. HOARE, Esquire,
Secretary G. I. P. Railway Co.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2473 of the 3rd July last with accompaniments.

2. The question of attracting the salt traffic to the railway, forming the subject of those papers is an important one, and I regret that in consequence of my inability to obtain information as to the practicability of a short branch line from the Tanna station to the Chendnee bunder, so much delay has taken place in submitting the report called for by the Committee.

3. I have conferred with Mr. Pratt with regard to the inducements which he suggested the Railway Company should offer to the salt traders, and it appears that a tramway or a branch line from the Tanna station to the Chendnee bunder would fully meet the case. Mr. Pratt thinks that so long as the salt can be got on to the railway from the boats without incurring more expense than merely lifting it from the boats into railway trucks, it will be a sufficient inducement to the traders to transport their salt into the interior by rail in preference to pack bullocks or carts as at present.

4. The railway charge for the carriage of salt is already very reasonable, viz. 8 pies per ton per mile, but special agreements might be made for large consignments at even a lower rate than this.

5. It appears to me to be very desirable that the Company should construct the tramway to the Chendnee bunder. I believe there is little doubt as to the practicability of such a tramway, and if such accommodation were afforded *conditionally* on the Government carrying out the suggestions made by Mr. Pratt, there is no doubt in my mind that it would be the best and the cheapest measure for attracting the salt traffic to the railway.

6. If the Bhewndy salt, which market now supplies the north eastern part of the country traversed by this railway could be obtained at Chendnee bunder, it would, I submit, alone be a sufficient reason for the Company to provide the convenience now suggested. The quantity of salt imported into the interior from this market is very large, and I must confess that I see little chance of attracting it to the railway in any other way except by an expensive branch line to the Kussalee bunder or some such place. But the Chendnee bunder is also almost equally as favorably situated for the Penn and Panwell salt markets, from which the South Eastern part of the country traversed by this railway is supplied as it is for the Bhewndy market, and considering the value of the salt traffic from Penn and Panwell and the desirability of diverting it to the railway which will be found fully set forth in paras 3 to 7 of Sec. VII of my last annual report, I think it will be readily admitted that it will be very advantageous for the Company to construct a tramway or branch line to the Chendnee bunder, provided that the Government adopt Mr. Pratt's suggestions and introduce the new arrangements proposed by him.

7. As Mr. Pratt suggests there will probably be some opposition from the traders to the proposed changes, but if Chendnee bunder is made accessible by railway, and the traders made acquainted with the cheap rates at which their salt will be carried by rail, they will soon be reconciled to the change and appreciate its advantages.

8. Mr. Pratt has evidently given much attention to the subject, and I think it would greatly facilitate the arrangements in effecting the proposed change if an officer of his energy and experience could superintend the carrying out of those arrangements.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

We understand that Government have intimated their willingness to sanction the necessary outlay for the proposed tramway to Chendnee bunder, but the Railway Company decline to undertake the work until Government guarantee that Mr. Pratt's recommendations will be sooner or later carried out. The 8th paragraph of Mr. Cooper's letter deserves, and we have no doubt will receive, the consideration of Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 12*th Dec.*, 1-4 P.M.

THE French steamer *Alphee* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS, 13*th Dec.*, 2-25 P.M.

THE steamer *Candia*, anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS, 14*th Dec.*

THE steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

RANGOON.

AKYAB TO CALCUTTA. FROM HALLIDAY BULLOCK TO "HURKARU."

AKYAB, *3rd December*.—Steamer *Rangoon* arrived. Treaty with the King of Ava signed. Colonel Phayre is a passenger for Calcutta.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 6.

LOCAL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will be held to-day in the Town Hall.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain G. P. Wright, which left our harbour yesterday at 9 A.M. for China, &c., carried on board 1,648 chests of Malwa Opium and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. J. M. Mitchell and a native servant; Mr. Adamson and six seamen.

For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews, and an infant; Mr. J. Galeston; Mr. G. Nazareth and Mr. Alexandre Abraham.

For Singapore.—Mr. A. Rycowise.

For Sydney.—Mr. J. Johnson and Mr. G. Hally.

For Melbourne.—Miss Walch; Mr. Ordiscol and Mr. Schott.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Cassambhai Khackeybhai, and a native servant and two natives.

WE understand that the enterprising Khoja merchant, Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, who has firms at all the trading ports in China, has lately established a firm in Liverpool, where he has sent two Khojas by the last mail to conduct the business. It is Mr. Dhurrumsey's intention, we hear, to send out some of the younger members of his family and sons of friends for the purpose of their being educated in London. The Parsees have first set the example and it is well the Khojas should follow it up.

CONVICTS IN THE MURDER CASE.—The prisoners Khemjee and Suntoo woman convicted of the murder of Verbusia Gullapa have been lodged in separate cells in the County Jail since the sentence of death has been passed upon them. On Saturday last, Suntoo confessed her guilt to one of the Jail officers, alleging that she alone had murdered the deceased and that the prisoner Khemjee had no hand in it nor was present on the occasion. This, however, does not seem to bear a semblance of truth, for, it is unlikely that she alone could have perpetrated the horrible deed; and the statement appears to have been made with a view to obtain reprieve for the other prisoner who maintains silence and refrains from making any statement. Suntoo expresses no fear of the gallows, but on the contrary seems content with the punishment awarded to her and is ready and willing to be hanged. She, however, solicits the favour of the jail authorities to allow her to put the noose round her neck with her own hands, instead of by that of the dher, or sweeper, for whom she manifests much abhorrence owing to caste prejudices.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS STATISTICS.—The fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year were dissolved on Saturday afternoon last, the business having been disposed of by the presiding Judge, Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, in the course of ten days. There were forty-two cases in all committed for trial, comprising fifty-seven prisoners, of whom twenty-six were Hindoos, fourteen Mahomedans, seven Parsees, one Chinese, and nine Christians (seven European and two Native.) The ages of the prisoners ranged from sixteen to forty years. The Grand Jury returned true bills in all the cases except two—that of James Gow committed by Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie for misappropriation and criminal breach of trust, and that of Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee and Saba Essoo committed by Mr. F. L. Brown for negligence as Railway servants—which were ignored. Three of the prisoners did not appear for trial, having absconded from Bombay. The trial of the prisoners in the remaining cases resulted as follows:—Two were convicted of murder and were sentenced to be hanged on a day hereafter to be named; one, the notorious John Wynne, was sentenced to be transported for seven years; others were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction for the following periods:—eight for three years; seven for two years; eleven for eighteen months; one for fifteen months; two for twelve months; five for six months; one for four months; one for four months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to be incarcerated for one month in addition; one for two months; two for two months, and two for one month in simple imprisonment. Six prisoners were acquitted and discharged: and one was admitted as Queen's evidence. At the last Sessions the number of prisoners was forty, being seventeen less than at this Sessions.

WE understand that the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway have resolved upon organising a police force of their own for duty at their several stations, and to dispense with the services of the policemen supplied by government from the police force of the districts in which the stations are situated. This resolution has been arrived at owing to several consignments of goods having recently been stolen or otherwise tampered with while in transit, especially while passing over the ghats.

We consider this a move in the right direction. By having a police of their own the authorities will have it in their power to punish the men by fines or dismissals for negligence, or want of diligence in the performance of their duties, and thus exercise a wholesome check over them.—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 13.

EXHIBITION OF THE HINDOO GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools took place on Saturday afternoon last at Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's garden-house at Girgaum. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided on the occasion; the meeting was graced by the presence of Lady Frere and several other ladies, besides a number of influential European and native gentlemen. The assembly was held in the large hall of the mansion, on the left of which were arranged the seats for the visitors, and on the right were seated the children numbering about 400; in the centre were chairs for Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, in the front of which was a round table covered with scholarship certificates, work-boxes, and books for prizes. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the annual report of the Schools by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Wishwanath Narayen, after which the elder children were examined in reading, Grammar, Geography, arithmetic, and general knowledge, by Mr. Vishwanath Narayen and Mr. Javerilall Oomiashunker. The answers of the children evinced much intelligence, and shewed that their minds had been well imbued with a general knowledge of common things. Some of the children repeated a few songs with pretty good taste; after which Lady Frere distributed the prizes to the girls, and also *pugrees* (turbans) to the teachers, the last of which presented a spectacle of novelty especially to the European visitors. Sir Bartle then addressed the Members of the Society in a very excellent speech, commending their labours in the cause of female education and exhorting them to further exertion in training up Native Ladies to the standard of female education in Europe. His Excellency also addressed a few words of exhortation in Marathi to the little girls, and with which the latter seemed to be much delighted. The assembly then broke up a little before seven and repaired to the terrace to veiw the splendid illuminations in the gardens which were decorated with festoons and Chinese lanterns, with a large fountain playing in the centre. The Union Band which was stationed in the centre of the gardens played some lively airs during the intervals. It ought to be remarked that the whole of the expenses of the exhibition were defrayed by the munificence of Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy alone. We shall give a full report of the proceedings in our to-morrow's issue.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 13th Dec., 1862.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.E. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 79.
GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Cool, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light wind. N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Rainy N.E. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30th Nov. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 15,941.			
Amount	Rs.	11,643	7 0
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	10,059	13 2
Total...	Rs.	21,703	4 2

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,144.			
Amount	Rs.	8,961	11 3
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,524	14 8
Total...		11,486	9 11

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An Inquest was held on the 12th instant, at Parell, touching the death of Suckoo woman, of the age of about thirty-five years. Ghama Sadashiva, the husband of the deceased, deposed, that on the morning of the 12th instant, at about five o'clock he had been to his work at the Parell quarry as usual. At about eight o'clock his daughter named Bhima came to him and said, that her mother (the deceased) who had gone to wash her Saree, had not returned. He, the deponent, enquired after her, and at last came to the quarry hole. On observing some foot-marks on the bank of the quarry, he thought the deceased must have been drowned there. He then fetched a drag, and with the assistance of his son-in-law took the body out. The evidence of Ghama Sadasiva was corroborated by the testimony of Dhurku Esa, and Bhimee.

Verdict.—Accidentally drowned in a quarry hole.

DEATH BY APOPLEXY.—An Inquest was held on the 13th instant at the Morgue by the Coroner, Dr. Reid, touching the death of John Scott, Conductor in the Ordnance Department.

Matthew Campbell deposed,—"I am Sub-Conductor Ordnance Department and live at Small Colaba. I have looked at the body before this Inquest and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was Conductor in the same Department. He lived at the Boarding House of Mrs. Mann, at Colaba. He was for sometime addicted to drink. He was a single man. Yesterday he was in office until about five o'clock P.M., when he asked to go in the same buggy with me to Colaba. I was detained at office, and when I was ready to go he had left. I thought he had gone home. This morning he was missed at office. I was directed to go to his quarters, and having there learned that he had not been at home last night, I went to the European General Hospital where in consequence of information received. I came here and found the body of the deceased lying."

William Crokwell deposed,—"I am a Sub-Conductor in the Naval Dockyard and reside in Small Colaba. At about twenty minutes to eight P.M. yesterday, I saw the body before the Inquest lying in a street in the Fort, with his head towards the wall, near the Medical Stores. I believe, I thought he was drunk. Two seamen of the *Victoria* just came up, and I asked them to move the body with me out of the street way. We laid the body in one side of the road. I gave information to the European Constable, Mr. Tighe, and went with him to the European General Hospital, where the body of the deceased was pronounced to be dead.

Dr. J. M. Hyslop, Surgeon, deposed,—I have examined the body before the Inquest, I am of opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy.

VERDICT.—Deceased died of Apoplexy.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

PLEA SIDE, LATE SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

List of Causes for trial this day.

37. Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Thucker Vussonjee Jewraz. (Part heard.)

43. Treebhoovundass Jugjeevundass *vs.* Pestonjee Jehangeer Lamna.

51. Manoel Misquitta and another *vs.* Mahomed Saheb bin Mahomed Ebrahim Rogay.

55. Shapoorjee Sorabjee *vs.* The Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay.

65. R. A. Dallas *vs.* W. F. Hunter, Sheriff of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Tenth Day, Saturday, 13*th December* 1862.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. HENRY PEAT,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. McMeekin; J. R. C. Johnson; J. C. McSimon; W. Graham; J. Mitchell; G. R. Miles; N. Xavier; M. A. Morzello; Dadabhoy Pestonjee; Rajunath Damoder; and Mahomed Ismail Oonday.

OFFENCE AND ARRAIGNMENT.—Canjee Cooma and Mahadoo Morar, two Bhattias, were arraigned on an indictment for giving a gratification to Joseph David Rabby in consideration of his not proceeding against Nuthooram Soonderlall and others charged with theft. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Barton and Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, defended the prisoners.

The Advocate General opened the case by stating the following facts to the Jury. It appeared that on the 1st September last, the prosecutor, Joseph David Rabby, had preferred a charge in the Police Office against Nuthooram Soonderlall and others for theft. On the 17th of that month, the prisoner Canjee Cuma came to the prosecutor and offered him money on condition of his postponing or stopping the proceedings he had taken in the Police Office against Nuthooram and others. Prosecutor said that he would give an answer the next day; but prisoner again came back after a short while and pressed the prosecutor on the necessity of giving an immediate answer; prosecutor then asked the prisoner from whom he had come, and the latter replied that he had come from Nuthooram and his comrades. Canjee then again called on the evening of the 8th September, and after some conversation with the prosecutor took the latter to a house where the second prisoner Mahadoo Morar lived. There they found a person named Moorar Poonja, who after having some conversation with the prisoners, asked the prosecutor if he was ready and willing to compromise the charge; and the prosecutor replied that he would do so, if Sumsoodin Tyebjee agreed to it. The following day both the prisoners went with some money to the house of Dawood Isaac where the prosecutor lived; and took the prosecutor in a buggy to the house of Sumsoodin Tyebjee. One of the prisoners then paid to Sumsoodin Tyebjee Rs. 3,655 stating that it was for the purpose of compromising the charge against Nuthooram and others. After this money was paid, prosecutor asked the prisoners to deliver up to him a note or receipt for Rupees 1,000 which had been obtained from him by fraud by Nuthooram; and the prisoners accordingly delivered up the note to Sumsoodin the same evening. Prosecutor then reported the transaction to Mr. Forjett, who immediately sent for the prisoners; and in their presence, the prosecutor stated that he had received Rs. 3,655 and a receipt for Rs. 1,000 as gratification money for not proceeding against the parties who had robbed him. Upon Mr. Forjett inquiring of the prisoner Mahadoo Moorar what interest he had in the case, the latter replied that he had restored half the money of which the prosecutor had been robbed by the thieves; Mr. Forjett then said that the other half must be restored, and the prisoner replied that it would be restored soon afterwards. These were the few facts which, the learned Advocate General said, he would substantiate by evidence, and which would be sufficient to establish a charge either of offering a bribe, or agreeing to give a bribe, or the actual giving of a bribe or gratification. He trusted the Jury would pronounce a verdict consistent with the evidence and satisfactory to the ends of justice.

Several witnesses were then examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners, premising his observations by strong animadversions upon the Penal Code, which he said was a most contemptible and puzzling thing compared with the old English law, made all for the prosecution and not for the prisoners. He stigmatised the prosecution as most ungenerous, deceitful, and betraying breach of faith; and contended that the prosecutor had been tampering with the prisoners for the purpose of recovering the money, which he had lost in gambling with the persons whom he charged with robbery; that the prisoners recovered a portion of the money, and paid it to the prosecutor, but the remainder of the money not having been recovered, the prosecutor turned round upon the prisoners and charged them with having offered him a gratification for not proceeding against the alleged robbery. The learned counsel put it to the Jury, if it was probable that the prisoners could have made themselves liable to a heavy punishment by a voluntary confession to Mr. Forjett, that they had offered a gratification to the prosecutor for compounding a felony.

His Lordship having then summed up the evidence, the Jury retired for deliberation, and returned about fifteen minutes after with a verdict of Guilty, and recommended the prisoners for mercy on the ground that they did not know it to be an offence at law when they offered the gratification.

In passing sentence upon the prisoners, His Lordship said,—You, Canjee Cuma and Mahadoo Moorar, have both been found guilty of having offered to give the prosecutor Rubby a sum of money as gratification to induce him not to prosecute the charge of robbery which he had preferred in the Police Office against certain persons. It is very clear upon the evidence that you were in close communication with the persons who had committed the robbery. I regret to find that one of you, Mahadoo Moorar, has been previously convicted of conspiracy to defraud and had been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. The Jury has recommended you for mercy on the ground that at the time of committing the offence you were ignorant that it was an offence. I will carry out the recommendation of the Jury as far as it is in my power, and I hope the Jury is correct in supposing that you were doing that which you did not think to be wrong. But plainly it was your duty, when you were acquainted who those robbers were, to have brought them to justice. Instead of doing that, you endeavoured to secure half the plunder obtained from the prosecutor. Giving every effect possible to the recommendation of the Jury, I sentence you, Mahadoo Moorar, to be confined for four months in the House of Correction with rigorous imprisonment. Canjee Cuma, this appears to be your first offence, and, therefore, the punishment based upon the recommendation of the Jury would be lighter, and that is, that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for two months in the House of Correction.

FORJERY CASE.—In this case the prisoner Dajeeba Ramchunder, charged with forgery, not having made his appearance in Court the other day when he was called for trial, his recognisances for Rs. 8,000 and those of his two sureties for Rupees 3,000 each were ordered to be escheated to the Crown.

MOTION.—Mr. Connon this day moved on behalf of one of the bails in the foregoing case, that the case be traversed to the next sessions. The affidavit of the bail on which the application was based shewed that the prisoner had absconded from Bombay to Goa, that the bails were making a diligent search for him, and that one of them had proceeded for the purpose to Goa. The learned counsel urged that justice would not be defeated by traversing the case to the next Sessions, as the bails would probably succeed in finding out the prisoner by that time, and would produce him before the Court for trial.

His Lordship refused the application, remarking that the prisoner had been withdrawn from justice by the act of the bails, for, if there were no bails, the prisoner would have remained in custody and become available for justice.

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.—Mr. Samuel Treen, a Juror, who was fined Rs. 100 by His Lordship for not appearing when his name was called out for the "afternoon jury" in which he had been empannelled in the morning, petitioned his Lordship for the remission of the fine on the ground that he had been unavoidably detained which prevented his giving a punctual attendance.

His Lordship in ordering the fine to be remitted, remarked that it was the duty of the Jurors to be very punctual in their attendance, for, otherwise, the proceedings of the Court were delayed, and he hoped that this would serve as an example to defaulting Jurors.

The whole of the business having been finished, the Sessions were then dissolved by proclamation, at 4-15 P.M.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

BROACH, 12*th Dec.*

SIR,—It is so seldom that Broach asks for a space in your columns, that I trust it may now be granted. The only Literary institution which Broach has hitherto boasted, has been a small upper-room in a back street in the town, poorly furnished, with a few old books of travels on shelves, and a deal table in the centre graced with the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, and a few vernacular papers. Even this wretched concern was drooping for want of encouragement, and it was confidently reported that it must be shut up. The falling fortunes of the Library, however, attracted the attention of our chief Magisterial and Judicial authorities, Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Coghlan, and a circular was issued calling for a general meeting to assemble on Wednesday afternoon last, to see what could be done to save the poor reading-room. Most fortunately for Broach, on the evening of Tuesday, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, the Acting Senior Assistant Judge, received a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, saying that he held Rs. 2,000 in his possession which were the gift of a Native Gentleman to the Broach Library, on condition that Broach would raise a similar sum, entirely from it's native inhabitants.

The meeting assembled, Mr. Moriarty, Acting Sub-Collector in the chair; Mr. Coghlan read Mr. Howard's welcome letter to the meeting, who received it with enthusiasm and then and there subscribed Rs. 1,025, the meeting was then adjourned till the next day, when the whole of the required sum was made up. So Broach now rejoices in the sum of Rs. 4,000 available for building and stocking her Library, and a promise of land, wood, and a gift of books from Government. The Committee for carrying out the arrangements consists of, Mr. Moriarty President; Mr. Coghlan Vice-President; Messrs. Greaves; Green; Hureelal Ambeshunker; Bomanshaw Byramjee Metajee; Captain Lane; the Mamlatdar; and the English School-master.

I trust you will give this a corner in your paper, to let the public know that Broach is bestirring herself, and intends to go ahead both in commerce, art, and education, so steadily and rapidly that Ahmedabad and Surat will have to look sharp after their laurels.—Your's obediently,

UMEDWAR.

BENGAL.

HIS dethroned Majesty the ex-King of Oude has found something to occupy his time, in the shape of an address to the government on the subject of his pecuniary difficulties, in which, amongst other things, he has begged of the Governor General the favour of his Lordship's bringing his distress to the notice of her Majesty the Queen, who, the ex-King does not appear to be aware, is generally known in England by the name of Sir Charles Wood. The ex-King also begs that he may be exempted from the payment of income-tax, and that the arrears of his pension, from the date of the annexation of Oude, be granted to him. As the Westminster Maharajah is now, or certainly will soon be, sitting upon a very shaky and uncertain throne himself, he may probably have a king of fellow feeling for his brother monarch of Garden Reach, to whom, doubtless, a loose half million or so of the public money would be excessively acceptable just at this time of strait and inconvenience. If there are any arrears of pension really and justly due to the ex-King of Oude, let them be at once paid by all means, and perhaps exemption from the income-tax might also be conceded without much public inconvenience; but as to the ex-King's debts and liabilities, they are of his own wilful incurring, and might have been avoided had he chosen to keep about him a less numerous *entourage* of worthless and disreputable vagabonds and debauchees. He must learn to live within his income like other people; and if he will not learn to do so, paying the debts which he has incurred by reckless extravagance is not the way to teach him that necessary branch of social science.—*Englishman, Dec.* 4.

MORE than one London letter received by the last mail mentions the growing belief amongst people well informed as regards Indian military affairs, that, notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's emphatic declaration of last year, when he issued his retiring scheme, there will be before long another offer of inducements to the senior officers of the late Company's armies to retire. In the letters to which we refer it is stated that, on the next occasion, the inducements will not be, as on the last, in the shape of increased rates of pension, but that a money bonus will be tendered to officers, accepting which they will retire on the pensions to which they may be entitled under the Company's regulations. Whether or not any such bonus will be offered to officers who have not served long enough for any pension is not mentioned; nor are any details attempted to be given as regard the rates of bonus for the different ranks. In the above few lines we have given all that is known to us or apparently to the writers of the letters in London; but if asked whether or not we believe that the rumours about the bonus will prove correct, our answer is that we do. Last year, in the face of Sir Charles Wood's emphatic declaration that his retiring scheme was "positively the last time" of offering inducements to the Company's officers to retire, we as emphatically declared our conviction that further offers would be made, and that conviction we still retain. We looked simply to the necessities of the case, to the large number of old officers unprovided for, and for whom it would be impossible to provide; to the serious drain of their pay and Indian allowances upon the State exchequer; to the actual saving that would be effected by their being induced to retire upon fair and favourable terms; and, finally, to the presence of a thousand young officers in this country for whom no actual military career was demonstrable. All these facts remain with but slight modification or diminution, exactly as they were in October last; and it is their presence and pressure, and the expense which they still entail upon the State, that make us accept as probable the rumours of another offer of inducements to the Company's officers to retire. Besides this, we have faith in the quarters from which the rumours referred to come—a faith which, we think, will ere long be justified by the event. We should be glad to see the government coming forward with a further offer to the Company's officers, and we know that if anything like a fair inducement should be offered, hundreds will go; making, at the expense of a not very heavy primary outlay, a great ultimate saving to the State. Very many officers would, under the circumstances in which they are placed, consider a bird in their own hand with two in the government pension-list, and the government itself would be delivered from the reproach of keeping a large number of officers in India for whom it cannot find employment, and whom it will not pay off, even with a saving to the public purse.—*Id.*

WE regret to learn that Mr. Laing, notwithstanding his activity in England, is still suffering from the remains of that dysentery which forced him on the first occasion to leave India. Any unusual excitement, fatigue or exposure may bring back the disease, and the Doctors are so imperative in ordering rest that Mr. Laing will be probably forced to resist all temptations to enter Parliament so early as was hoped. But even in the event of a general election, which is so likely to take place next April or May, there is every probability that he will then be strong enough to bear the fatigue of becoming a candidate. His presence in the House must be considered essential by every man who values fair discussion, and looks to that alone for justice to India. The cotton crisis, the land question and Sir C. Wood's attack on Mr. Laing, have combined to turn the attention of England to India to an extent of which all who are interested in its progress must now take full advantage.—*Friend of

ENGLISH PRESS.

LETTER FROM GENERAL NEAL DOW.

(From the Daily News, Oct. 31.)

BRIGADIER General Neal Dow, in a letter to the Secretary of the Alliance, Mr. T. H. Barker, writes as follows:—"Head-quarters, Fort St. Philip, September 28:—I shall receive information of the proceedings of your great convention with deep interest. The occasion cannot fail to be a great success, and much I grieve that I could not be with you. My duties confine me closely to my post, and I see no prospect of being at liberty to leave it for some months to come. The war drags its slow length along, and must continue to do so until our government adopts a policy. At present it seems to be entirely afloat drifting with every wind and current. The rebels are terribly in earnest, and exhaust their strength and resources in mighty effort, while our government has yet to make up its mind fully to anything. It has yet to adopt some plan, some system, some policy. That will come in time; and perhaps it is better that the war should linger in this way, and go on with various fortune, that the Northern mind may be firmly made up on the subject of slavery. For myself I believe this dreadful war is a controversy that God has with this nation on account of its great sin—slavery; and he will not permit us to have peace until we repent of that sin and forsake it. Our people are beginning to see the matter in that light, and public opinion has made great progress in the right direction during the last year, as the acts of our congress prove. As to the institution of slavery, it is virtually overthrown already—indeed it is literally so everywhere within our military lines. The slaves think themselves free, and will not work for their masters unless they choose to do so, and unless they are paid. Many masters now play their slaves, some 10 dols., some 12 dols., a month; and some stipulate to give them one third of their entire crop for their labour in saving it. The slaves leave their masters as they please, and go away without fear; nor have they the least fear for the old despotism. I have now about 600 of them at these forts, constantly employed in government service, and they have no fear at any time to go back to the plantation to set their things. They have no fear of their masters, nor of the laws of Louisiana. They rightly judge that these latter are no longer of any account. Some time ago I went into a large village, and hearing that a loyal man was confined in the gaol, I went to it, and made the keeper exhibit his list of prisoners. Among them were many slaves, who were committed for 'safe keeping,' and three whites on a charge of murder. I demanded to see the slaves, and was taken into a large airy room occupied by the alleged murderers. In the floor of this apartment was a trapdoor, which the keeper raised, bidding the slaves come up, which they did. The effluvium coming up from the den below was so offensive that my officers could not endure it. After a little I looked down into the hole, and found it a wretched place, with only two small heavily-grated windows for light and air. They were in confinement under the laws of Louisiana, but I bade them go, and they went! This was trampling those laws underfoot, and the slaves all understand since that time that they are no longer in bondage by the law, for the slave laws are null. Many plantations are abandoned by their owners and I am taking possession of them. Yesterday I sent an officer to a great establishment, the crops of which, now upon the ground, are 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides great quantities of other produce, worth in all over 100,000 dols. All the whites are gone, leaving 100 negroes behind, and my officer is superintend the estate and secure the crops; and this week I shall take possession of two other great plantations in the same way and for the same purposes. In Louisiana, before the war, negroes sold for more money than in any other state, because the sugar-planters were making immense profits, and were continually extending the cultivation of the cane. At present slaves are without value here, and there is no market for them whatever. The entire business of the State is destroyed, and vast numbers of men of princely fortunes before the war are beggars now. Their trade entirely stopped, and their last year's crops destroyed or seized and appropriated by the rebel government, they are left without resource. The Confederate Government has already exhausted its resources of men and meanaf while the North has just begun to draw upon its own. It is true our expenditures of money have been and now are very great, but money was never more plentiful among us than now, and our government stocks are above par in the market. There is to be no other solution to the question at issue between the North and the rebels than the utter crushing out of the insurrection. It is not only a question of freedom and slavery, but of civil government and social order also; and we are resolved—Heaven helping us—to establish the fact, now doubted in Europe, that free governments are capable of self-defence; and that ours in particular is worth all the sacrifices we are making to preserve it. A week or two ago I received a very kind and thoroughly friendly letter from Mr. Sinclair, all about our national troubles, and asking me to write him, and explain certain points, that he might be able to answer those who are carping at the free States and sympathising with the slave driving rebels. I wish I had time to write him—as I have not but I would hardly take the trouble to 'explain,' as all my trouble would be in vain. The persons he speaks of, and all their class, take counsel of their hearts and not of their heads. They are devoured by a low and pitiful hate of us, because we are making gigantic strides in the road leading to national greatness and power. They desire that we may be crippled by a successful rebellion, and our brilliant prospects nipped by an untimely frost. They are so short-sighted as not to see that it is England's interest, that being free, as she is, we may be powerful and her friend, for the days are coming when she will need such a friend, as we were heartily and thoroughly prepared to be. In the event of a successful rebellion we shall be 42,000,000 and more in 1892, and 84,000,000 and more in 1922. So the crippling would be brief, and our nation, the free North, would be very great and powerful at the commencement of the next century."

THE EXHIBITION BILL OF FARE.

(From the Times, Oct. 28.)

IF there is any truth in the old saw that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then Mr. Morrish has undoubtedly been a very successful caterer for the wants of the public at the Exhibition. Thousands of visitors have probably never tasted a mutton chop or drunk a sup in the building, and of those who have done both there will of course be the usual percentage ready to assert that they were badly waited on, that their sherry was hot and their soup cold, and that they suffered all those minor evils which usually occur to people who think that they can dine out as comfortably as they can dine at home. It is evident, however, that the number of those who did not eat, and the number of those who did and afterwards complained, have been mere units in the great total of those who, to judge from the quantities consumed, must have eaten pretty heartily. The whole bill of fare of a Lord Mayor's banquet, with its traditional glories of 250 tureens turtle, pales to mere insignificance before the quantities which have apparently been consumed weekly and daily by visitors to the Exhibition. What will the French critics who called on their countrymen to admire the English ladies in the building, and warned them in solemn terms against venturing to see them eat in the refreshment department, say when they see this stupendous total of only a portion of the provisions eaten and drunk since the opening day? Will they continue to ascribe these tons of meat and thousands of barrels of ale and stout to the English fair alone, or will they admit, when they look at the items, that the rougher sex must also have found time to give their better halves important aid in disposing of this bill of fare? In the matter of light refreshments the ladies, as we shall see, have evidently not lost much time. Country cousins, too, have done their part in this national gormandizing; else how shall we account for the absence of 112,000 pork pies, to say nothing whatever of the little mouthfuls implied by the consumption of some 30,000lb. of cheese and 3,000lb. of bacon? Yet, if a stranger were to judge of the refreshment department by the complaints which have now and then been made, he would be apt hastily to imagine that it was a place where it was next to impossible to get anything to eat. When we bear in mind these complaints now, and then look at the amounts that have really been eaten, we are forcibly reminded of the friendly game at loo, where Smith, the only winner, has gained no more than 7s., though Brown has lost 1*l.* 9s., and Jones and Robinson 5s. each. Somebody won the money at the loo, and somebody has eaten the refreshments at the Exhibition,—has eaten them, paid for them, and gone away content, for the satisfied dinners must have been a very numerous class indeed, to judge from what they have effected in the matter of consumption. In simple truth, the items in this formidable list of eatables and drinkables would appear almost fabulous if it were not perfectly corroborated in every particular by the returns in 1851, where the same descriptions of things were sold.

In 1851, the refreshments allowed to be sold in the Exhibition were only of the kind technically called "light"—what *restaurateurs*, in fact, call a "lady and bun business." The strapping fellows who came up from the Potteries and mining districts, who wanted their cheese, and gallon of beer, could get a water or an ice, or, if seriously bent on eating, a sandwich and a glass of sherry, while their wives took a cup of *café au lait* and a thin slice of brown bread. In fact, 100,000 hungry visitors were then expected to be content with the same sort of tepid comfort that is offered to people at a *soirée*, who don't want to eat, and who could not get anything if they did. As a matter of course, therefore, these "light" refreshments became heavy in the extreme to dispose of as they fell in popular favour, and there was a gin gallery and a beer gallery, so called not because these liquors were sold there, though they were mainly drunk, and there was an importation of flat ale and not flat baskets into the building, with the usual unseemly *debris* of crusts and crumbs and greasy papers when the public dined on what they had brought with them. Nevertheless, in spite of all, when Mr. Scraggs-husband, then the contractor for the refreshments, published his return of what had been consumed, the totals were enormous, and for a long time even thought to be untrue. The lesson then taught as to what might be made of the refreshment department, when properly administered in the matter of food and drinks that might be sold, was one of the few by which the Commissioners have profited on this occasion. Both the contractors were bound to supply all that the public could really want in this respect, and the returns which we now give of what Mr. Morrish's consumption has been up to last Saturday show how much the public has appreciated the permission, and to what a liberal extent they have availed themselves of its advantages. These returns we give are those of Mr. Morrish, made up of the totals entered as sold in his books each week. They are, therefore, necessarily incomplete to the amount of M. Veillard's sales, which must have been considerable, as upwards of 70,000*l.* was taken over the counters for refreshments in that contractor's portion of the building. Allowing for this, however, and bearing in mind that Mr. Morrish's sales as compared with those of M. Veillard were nearly as three to one, a tolerably accurate estimate may be formed of the total consumed altogether. At all events, whatever the latter contractor may have done, Mr. Morrish's books, as we have said, show him at least to have sold as follows:—First, to judge from the light refreshments, the "lady and bun business" appears on this occasion to have been one of considerable magnitude, inasmuch as up to Saturday last there were consumed, in round numbers, no less than 1,300,000 ices, 554,000 Bath buns, 133,500 sponge cakes, 475,400 plum buns, 69,200 lb. weight of Genoa cakes, 15,000 Queen cakes, 6,000 fancy cakes at 2*d.* each, 21,000 pastry tarts, 180,000 small cakes and biscuits, and 80,000 macaroons. These may be termed the lightest of the light refreshments, the kind of lunch, in fact, to which ladies would give that name as distinguished from what gentlemen would term a light repast—namely, a meat pie and a bottle of bitter ale. With such unsubstantial diet as the cakes, only such drinks as tea or coffee, lemonade, or, at the most, liqueurs, would ever be ventured on, and these appear in exact proportion to the pastry. Ginger-beer appears to have been the favourite heading the list with a clear majority of 20,000 over its competing beverages. Of this drink, as little known for cheering as inebriating, 123,000 bottles have been drunk, with 101,000 of lemonade, 31,000 of soda-water 10,500 of Seltzer water, and 930 pints of liqueurs. Of the pints of tea, coffee, and chocolate the register is as yet incomplete, as it is also about the number of sandwiches consumed, but that the former have been drunk and the latter eaten pretty extensively our readers may easily judge when we find the tea even to amount to 1,195lb., the coffee 8,388lb., and the chocolate to 5,922lb. Of "herbaceous mixtures"—which we should translate as meaning mint juleps, if it were not now a question of ladies' diet,—only eight bottles were sold—a moderate amount of consumption, which in itself negatives whatever supposition might exist as to its being the Transatlantic drink. The amount of bread to all this modest sack is 44,000 small French loaves and 2,600 brown loaves.

Thus far into this bill of fare we think we can distinctly trace the mouths of the ladies; but now the gentlemen begin to make play in the long catalogue of light refreshments, which, to do them simple justice, they appear to have wished to make as heavy as the bill of fare of the Commissioners allowed. To these we suppose we must ascribe the 12 tons of cheese, the 112,000 pork pies, 27,480 other meat pies of various kinds, 189,000lb. weight of plain bread, 62,500lb. weight of bread cut into sandwiches, 1,400lb. of fresh butter, and 110,000 Abernethy and captains' biscuits. Assuredly the young men have been here both from London and the country too. Even M. Assolant says the English ladies drink nothing but *rum*, so that the matter is placed beyond a doubt when we come to examine the fluids which were drunk with these pies, sandwiches, &c. Let Burton hear it and rejoice that of Allsopp's *chef-d'œuvre* of malt and hops no less than 523,000 bottles were sold, and of draught 3,261 barrels; in all, no less than 1,000,000 pints. Of Ireland's famous drink, though nowhere drunk less than in Ireland,—Guinness's stout—there have been sold 259,000 bottles, and of Hoare and Co.'s draught stout 1,575 barrels, or, in all, upwards of 700,000 pints. Of wines or spirits scarcely any amount worth mentioning was sold over the counter. These, therefore, we will carry forward to the dinner account; for even after these lunches people must dine—at all events they seem to have thought so at the Exhibition, and to have dined pretty heartily too. Of soups over 100,000 quarts have been consumed, exclusive of ox-tail, the register of which only shows that 1,477 tails have been boiled down to make it, with 1,683 calves' heads for stock. Judging merely by the accounts, one is tempted with numerous as to what arrangements, if any, were made about these surplus animals whose heads only were wanted. Of salmon there have been used 6,500lb., of eels 1,465lb.; of codfish, 92; of turbots, 393; haddocks, 6; soles, 1,210; brills, 3; John Doreys, 9; red mullets, 343; whitings, 493 dozen; smelts, 292 dozen; mackerel, 100 dozen; prawns, 200lb.; and whitebait, 112lb., with 21 bushels of oysters for sauce, and 271 bushels for eating in lieu of fish. This extensive course appears to have been followed by one of butcher's meat to the value of 22,000*l.*, or in weight 630,000lb.: 1,237 cwt. of hams, 3,128 tongues, 11,234 fowls, 12 geese, 673 ducks, 632 turkeys, 84 capons, 8,969 pigeons, 290 partridges; 384 plover, with 42 dozen of their eggs; 186 hares, 30 brace of quails, 11 brace of grouse, and 80 brace of pheasants. The bread and vegetables to these are in proportion; thus there are 192,000 dinner rolls, with 192 tons of potatoes, 1,968 bunches of carrots, 912 bunches of turnips, 3,360 cucumbers, 6,647 cauli-flowers, 222 baskets of mushrooms, 3,240 bunches of parsley, 2,857 bunches of mint, 463 bundles of celery, 3,464 bundles of mixed herbs, 420lb. of garlic, 208 bushels of onions, 6,600 quarts of shelled peas, 4,440 heads greens, 390 bundles of asparagus, 109 bushels of spinach, and 55lb. of currant telly. After the dinner comes the salad, to furnish up which in its due proportion no less than 9,138 lobsters, with 72 crayfish, 182,754 heads of lettuce, 19,680 bunches of water-cresses, 10,800 beetroots, 20,592 baskets of small salad, 2,160 baskets of tarragon, with 400 gallons of salad oil and 1,500lb. of mustard, were required. For dessert and in pies there have been used 98 bushels of apples, 150lb of filberts, 36 bushels of pears, 1,428lb. of currants, 4,261lb. of plain strawberries, with 4,057lb. for ice, and 4,006lb. of raspberries also for ice, 517 foreign pine-apples and 23 English ditto, 4,268lb. of cherries, 179 bushels of gooseberries, 170lb. of grapes, 128 dozen and 86lb. of apricots, 46 dozen peaches, 396 bushels of plums and greengages, 636lb. of walnuts, 80 melons, 127 baskets of various hothouse dessert fruits, 284lb. of crystallized fruits, 900lb. of raisins, 545lb. of almonds, 335lb. of sultanas, 14lb. of prunes, 62lb. of dried French plums, 35lb. of preserved ginger, 37lb. of pistachio nuts, 260lb. of figs, &c. With the dinners have been drank 34,400 pints of sherry, 8,980 bottles of port, 21,750 bottles of champagne, 22,600 bottles of claret, and 18,800 bottles of various other wines. Of spirits there have been consumed 8,000 pints of brandy, 4,000 pints of gin, 1,600 pints of whiskey, and 1,200 pints of rum, hollands, and other spirits.

In what may be termed the grocer's bill, the little sundries of this account, there appear such items as 2,829 gallons of pickles, 210 gallons of spice, 24 dozen pint tins of mushrooms, 2781b. of tomatoes, 114lb. of capers, 20lb. of olives, 90lb. of curry powder, 1 barrel of anchovies, 25lb. of vanilla, 30 cases of truffles, 28 bushels of split peas, 544lb. of gelatine, 55lb. of cinnamon, 30lb. of ginger, 294lb. of rice, 1266lb., of coriander seeds, 100lb. of wax candles, 1,000lb. of soap, 7,188lb. of soda, 20 gallons of colza oil, 236lb. of paper bags, 761lb. of currants, 334lb. of candied peel, 3,000lb. of mustard, 14,923lb. of moist sugar, 67,163lb. of lump sugar, 112,000 eggs, 3,300 quarts of cream, 62,200 quarts of milk, 21lb. of mace, 478lb of pepper, 25lb. of cloves, 65 tons of salt, 112lb., of allspice, 43lb. of mixed spice, 10lb. of cayenne, 52 sacks of flour, 203 cwt. of salt butter, 12 cwt. of lard, and 50lb. of bitter almonds. The clear ice consumed has been nearly 800,000lb. weight.

The staff required for the daily preparations and serving up of all these viands has been in proportion to the extensive bill of fare. There have been 80 men cooks and 15 women cooks, 80 kitchen-maids, 120 washers and cleaners, 300 men waiters, 260 barmaids, 30 clerks, 60 messengers, and 180 porters, with nearly 100 waggons. 4,396,000 feet of gas have been used in cooking and lighting, and 225,000 gallons of water in boiling, washing, &c.

Amid arrangements on such a scale of magnitude it is easy to understand how a certain percentage of individuals must have been overlooked and ill waited on, and how a certain number also must have indigested their dinners to such an extent that nothing but unsparing condemnation of the refreshment department and all belonging to it would relieve their minds and bodies. To the generally well-founded grievances of these our columns have always been open, so that of their number and quality the public have been well able to judge. Now, however, that the exhibition is nearly over, it is but fair to Mr. Morrish, and to his manager, Mr. Ferrar, to state that the complaints have been very few indeed, and that their exceptional nature may, therefore, be taken as a tacit proof that on the whole the department has been well administered.

VICTOR HUGO'S IDEA OF SUCCESS.—"Success," says the author of "Les Miserables," "is a hideous affair enough. Men are taken in by its spurious resemblance to merit. In the eyes of the multitude, to get on has much the same profile as to to be absolutely the best. Success, the Menechmus of talent, has one dupe—history. Juvenal and Tacitus are the only ones who kick at it. In the present day it keeps at its back a kind of official philosophy, which wears the livery of success and dances attendance in its antechamber. Get on: and what follows? To be in clever is to be clever. You win at a lottery, and you are set down as an able man. It is the winner who is worshipped. Be born with a silver spoon, and your fortune's made. Have but luck, and the rest won't lag behind. Be but fortunate, and you will be thought great. With five or six immense exceptions, which are the glory of an age, the admiration of our contemporaries is mere weakness of sight. Gilding goes for gold. Where you come from, matters nothing: where you get to, is all in all. The vulgar is an elderly Narcissus, in love with himself and applauding what is vulgar. Those faculties of enormous power, by virtue of which a man is a Moses, an Æschylus, a Dante, a Michael Angelo, or a Napoleon, are awarded by the multitude "at one go" and by acclamation, to any one who makes a good hit in no matter what. Let an attorney turn himself into a deputy, a sham Corneille write a *Tiridates*, a eunuch become possessor of a harem, a military Prudhomme gain by accident the decisive battle of the day, an apothecary invent soles of pasteboard for the army of Sambre-et-Meuse, and with this pasteboard which he for leather make himself an income of 400,000 francs; let a man with a pack on his back take Usury to wife and bring her to bed of seven or eight millions, of which he is the father and she the mother; let a preacher whine himself into a bishop, let the steward of a well-to-do family be so rich on leaving his place as to be made Minister of Finance—men give all this the name of Genius, just as they give the name of Beauty to the face of Mousqueton, and that of Majesty to the neck and shoulders of Claude. They mistake for the stars of the firmament the splays which a duck makes as it paddles about in the soft mud of a boggy ground."

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly fouad and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about 60teen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Six Kangaroo Dogs, just arrived from South Australia. To be sold by Public Auction on the 20th December, if not previously disposed of by private contract. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY IRON TANKS on board the Ship *Agincourt*. For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Fort, Nesbit Lane, No. 3.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the Bassein Suga Company, (Limited.) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort Refined Sugar, of the following qualities:—

No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
" 2 " 4½ do. do.
" 3 " 4¼ do. do.

In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.

Bombay, 17th November 1862.

SALE OF LADIES' WORK, &c.—An extensive Sale of Ladies' Work, embracing Children's Dresses of all kinds, and a large and varied collection of useful and fancy Articles; and of Toys, Books, Working-materials, &c. &c., will be held at the Free General Assembly's Institution, (entrance from Khetwadi), on Tuesday, the 16th, and Wednesday, the 17th December, between the hours of ten A.M. and six P.M. each day. The whole proceeds will be devoted to Educational and other Missionary purposes.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

CHUBB'S BOXES FOR SALE.—Office Boxes, with Leather Portfolios and Velvet Board, forming Writing Desks, with Ink Pot and Pen Tray attached. Also Paper and Cash Boxes of sizes. None are genuine unless there is Chubb and Son's signature with gold ink on them. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co., Bombay.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & CO., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
250 " " Longcloths.
500 " " Madapollams.
200 " " Jacconets.
1000 " " T Cloths.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

On account of the concerned.

3 Casks Cochineal.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, a few Bales Twist, ready-made White, Woollen, and Regatta Shirts, Merino under-Shirts, Socks, Neckerchiefs, new patent Locomotive Coffee Machines, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes, Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash and Co., of London, Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th December 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of Nursey Kessowjee & Co., and by order of Nagurdass Purmanundass.

75 Candies of Dhollera Cotton, purchased of Messrs. Sewjee Nancey & Co. The Bales are lying at Cooverjee Mowjee's Cotton Depot, and have been surveyed by Messrs. Tanner & Co., Lawrence & Co., and Brown, Clough & Co.

CONDITIONS.—All goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchasers, who will be responsible for all expenses, and loss attending the sale, and pay a deposit of 25 per cent.

AUCTION-SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., by order of Luximon Venoba Camut.

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements and building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Pakmorah Street, near Bheudy Bazaar, bearing No. 2687 and 2688 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed by Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the House of Chimnajee Ranoojee, on or towards the North by the House of Sukaram Kotia, and on or towards the South by the House of Halleema Beebee, widow, containing by admeasurement 353 3-9th square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 2.—Also, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, and premises, situate, lying, and being at Coombarwadda Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, under No. 2577 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Gutter, on or towards the West by the Patton Street, on New Road, on or towards the North by the house of Jamall Borah, and on or towards the South by the House of Sucaram Malloojee, containing by admeasurement 152 2-9th square yards or thereabouts.

HAVE ON COMMISSION,

2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by "W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosewood Folding Harmonium.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th Dec., 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a large and valuable assortment of Marble Vases, suitable for Gardens.

12 Marble Pedestal Vases, suitable for Garden, &c. &c.
4 ditto ditto suitable for Busts, Figures, &c. &c.
2 Round Marble Slab, 1st size.
1 ditto ditto 2nd size.
3 ditto ditto 3rd size.
4 ditto ditto 4th size.
4 ditto ditto 5th size.
9 ditto ditto 6th size.
2 ditto ditto for Tea Trays.
2 Marble Slabs, for Double Washing Table.
6 ditto ditto for Single ditto.
2 ditto Steps.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, the undermentioned fine Engravings, Oil Paintings in handsome Gilt and other Frames, &c., &c.

1 Large Oil Painting of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, in handsome Gilt Frame.
1 Ditto do. of an Indian Woman.
10 Small do. on different Subjects.
12 Very small Round do. of H. M. the Queen and the late Prince Albert, the Emperor and the Empress of France.
1 Set 4 Engravings of Paul and Virginia.
1 Set 2 do Chasseaux Lions.
1 Set 2 do. of Ships.
2 Ladies Work Cases with Music.
1 Cigar Holder with do.
1 Singing Bird in Glass Dome.
6 Musical Boxes, some of them with Dancing Figures The property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

PIANOFORTE.

A Handsome Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, *quite new*, made expressly to order for Indian climate. Apply to

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 27th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Train, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
Miles.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 55	9 0	10 22	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	3 10
9½	COOREA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...
20¾	Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 38	3 31	...	7 20	...	11 30	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... "	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... "	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor ..... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
65½	Khurdee ..... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... "	...	7 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100½	Deolalee for Nassick ..... "	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... "	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136¾	Lassulgaum ... "	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... "	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ... "	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¾	Chalisgaum ... "	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kuljgaum ..... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221¼	Pachora ..... "	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Mussawud ..... "	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Bedlapoor ..... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
53¾	Nasrel ..... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee ..... "	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only.	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.					
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanawlee ..... "	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... "	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum ..... "	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130¼	Ooroolee ..... "	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ... "	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153½	Patus ..... "	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal ..... "	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188¾	Poomulwaree ... "	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jelwoor ..... "	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Kolmun ..... "	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227¼	Barsee Road ... "	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Marloh ..... "	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... "	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
Miles.		Noon.								
	SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... "	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh ..... "	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¼	Barsee Road ... "	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... "	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jelwoor ..... "	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... "	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½